



1-SHO'BA

**YASHIL IQTISODIYOT VA MAKROIQTISODIY
BARQARORLIKNI TAMINLASH, SANOAT TARMOQLARIDA
ENERGIYA SAMARADORLIGINI OSHIRISH HAMDA
INSON KAPITALINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING
USTUVOR YO'NALISHLARI**



DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN ECONOMY IN UZBEKISTAN AND THEREBY ENSURING MACROECONOMIC STABILITY

Annotation: In this article, scientifically based recommendations have been developed on the development of green economic stability in our country, the economic efficiency of the country, ways to introduce the experience of developed countries, ways to increase and improve economic efficiency.

Key words: Green economy, energy resources, green development, economic efficiency, environmentally friendly technologies, "green" production, risk of global threats.

Green economy appeared as a branch of economics at the end of the last century. This economy is a component of the natural environment and is one of its directions. The concept of green economy is related to green politics, such as ecological economics, environmental economics, resource– based economics, human development, feminist economics, which includes ideas from many other areas of economic science and philosophy. includes a lean economy.

Green economy is an economic system, the main goal of which is to develop all spheres of the economy while preserving the ecology of our planet. Thus, the green economy is an economic economy based on the further development of the economy related to the production and service sectors while preserving the resources necessary for human life and health, the environment and ecology as a whole. a new direction of activity is understood.

In this case, it is necessary to carry out the following measures. Firstly, in order to meet the needs of the population and increase their well– being, level and quality of life, it is necessary to increase the creation of material benefits without harming ecology and the environment.

Secondly, energy resources are needed for the development of production and economy, to increase them at the expense of renewable energy sources, to replace public transport with electric ones, to build energy– saving buildings.

Thirdly, it is necessary to give special importance to the production of environmentally friendly products by creating environmentally friendly technologies that do not release harmful gases into the environment.

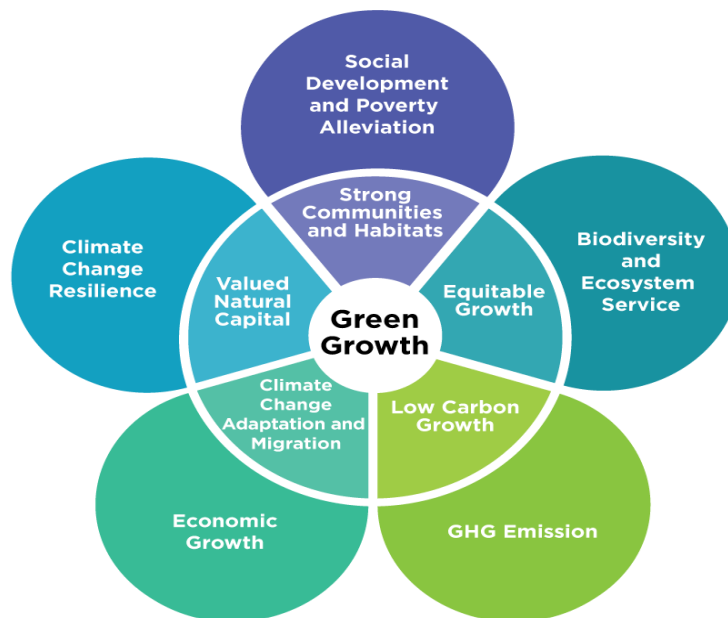
Fourthly, on the one hand, taking into account the limitlessness of human needs at a time when all resources in nature are limited, taking into account measures to expand the production of benefits without reducing natural resources in order to ensure their compatibility is one of the urgent issues.

Fifth, in order to meet the constantly growing needs of the population, great importance is attached to the question of how much to produce, how to produce, and to whom to produce while protecting the environment.

Therefore, in the green economy, it is necessary to act while ensuring the harmonious and sustainable development of people, nature and the economy. Just because I do one thing, another thing is not lost. For example, trees are not ruthlessly cut down to build houses, increasing technologies is not carried out at the cost of filling the atmosphere with poisonous gases, etc. Achieving sustainable development in this way is one of today's global issues.

Recently, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev gave a speech at the second international summit "Green growth and cooperation for global goals – 2030" (P4G) held in the Republic of Korea. In it, the head of our state said: "Today, we should not ignore the warning call that Mother Nature is sending to us. Unfortunately, climate change is intensifying. In Central Asia, where we live, the average annual temperature has risen by about one degree in the last 30 years [1]. The decline of the basin of the main rivers and biodiversity in our region is a serious concern. Evaporative gases and large– scale air pollution are exacerbating the problem. Today, no one doubts that the efforts of countries should be more active and effective in order to achieve the goals of "green development". We have no other option," he said.

One important way of encouraging recycling and reuse of products is to support product designs that factor in the reparability and reusability of products. Improved recyclability can also benefit from a modular product structure. However, this also comes with challenges. Often companies manufacture products in such ways that increase the costs of recycling for downstream processors, but for institutional reasons, there may be no means by which the waste recovery facility can provide the manufacturer with any incentives to change the product design. One example is the use of multi– layer plastics for food packaging, which could often be incompatible with mechanical recycling.



Picture 1. Criteria in increasing green economic efficiency [2].

In this case, the long– term transition to a "green" economy should be based on experiences:

- achievement of National goals and objectives by the company;
 - resource transportation, necessary consumption and production;
 - calculation of environmental and social criteria for the economic system;
- sustainability of the use of "green" production and enterprises for socio– economic cooperation;
- the most important thing is to achieve the existing macroeconomic opportunities by improving the control and indicators of usability, improving "green" jobs, determining the well– being of the population;
 - ensuring the investment attractiveness of aid for efficient use of resources [3].